

POETRY.
From the New-York Ecologist.
Ms. Burton.—The enclosed lines the writer took some months since from the "New-Yorker," in which paper alone, he believes them ever to have been published. They most beautifully (to his mind) describe a mother's deep, devoted affection for her first-born, and with a tenderness and pathos the most affecting and sublime, portray that grief, a mother alone is capable of feeling to its utmost extent. The writer hopes you may think they merit a place in your paper, and can but believe that the person to them would greatly profit of your readers, to whom the author is not unknown, and is much endeared.
S. W. G.
New York, Dec. 30, 1837.

Written on the Fifth Anniversary of an Infant's Death.
Five years! Ah! they have changed my darling one—
Dost thou return to dust, long, long ago;
But the immortal spirit is with God
Who gave it!

Day for retrospection meet!
Meet that a mother's hand should trace with tears
The picture of thy little life—its lights
And shades—its rainbow hues, that charm'd to fade,
And leave the cloud arrayed in sable robes.
Fit mourning for thy early setting sun!
I may not turn aside, as wont, dear babe!
And pour the offering of a mother's tears
Upon thy narrow grave—'tis far away,
And moisten'd only by the dew of heaven;
Yet is thine image, both in life and death,
As vividly before my vision now.
As when I wept upon that grassy mound,
Ere yet the wild flower grew and blossom'd heart,
I would that tears might wash from off my heart
All the sad impress of thy cherub smile—
Thy soft blue eyes, with their long silken fringe,
Opening from sleep to pour a stream of love
Into the fountains of a mother's heart,
And mingle with the ceaseless current there!
But, ah! I see thee as a brightened rose,
Whose fragile leaves drop one by one and fade,
Till thought is left but a poor with'ring stem!
Thou wert my first-born bud of hope and bliss,
And thus thy charms faded successively,
And dropp'd off this bosom by the blight
Of fell disease, till nought remained to tell
What once was there but Beauty's dying stem.
Yet when death came, thou wert more beautiful
Than in the Spring-time of thy cherished hopes—
As if a lily had put forth where once
The rose did bloom—O death return'd the smile
Which sickness stole, and left it on thy brow,
In token of the spirit's happiness.

I mourn'd thee bitterly, my darling one!
Thou wert the first—and O, there is a charm
In that brief word which mothers only know;
Yet have I child full of my mother's name,
For thus thou wert taken from the life to come.
Nor would I call thee from the infant throng
Above, to share with me the bitter cup.
More bitter than that I drank for thee!
I would not call thee back to write the name
Of orphan on thy brow. No, no, who pour'd
The tears of manhood on thy coffin-lid,
Hath gone to thee—and with thy both "I we'll!"
But dost thou ask, "And is it with thee?"
Ah, yes—"I we'll"—God took but what he gave;
And now I've learn'd, I sweet babe! what I refused
To learn when sorrow's voice first bade—no say
From out the heart, "Thy will, not mine, be done!"

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J.
CELESTINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.
An Address on the Moral Dignity of the Office of the
Professional Teacher, delivered before the College of Teachers.
By SAMUEL ELLIS, Esq.
A noble subject, eloquently treated. In speaking of the
light education in which the office of the Teacher is held,
Mr. Ellis draws a picture, no less striking than true.
We shall entitle it the

Veteran Teacher.
Mark yonder feeble and decrepit old man, as,
panting with fatigue, and grasping his staff with
both hands, he slowly makes his way along one
of your public streets. He is a veteran teacher.
He commenced his employment in early life, and
the first scene of his labors was on a bleak and
rocky hill side, in the interior of his own New
England. When the call of his country rung
among his native mountains, he left his peaceful
charge, to meet her enemies on the tented field,
and to bring home her eagles, in triumph, from
the scene of battle. After the achievement of our
independence, he returned to his favorite employ-
ment; and became one of a small band, who, with
the axe and the rifle, plunged into the Western
forests, and amidst toil, and danger, and suffering,
laid the foundations of a great and prosperous peo-
ple. With his own hands, he helped to pile the
logs of the first school-house that was erected on
the spot where now stands your proud and beau-
tiful city; and having reared,—he entered it, and,
with the devotion of an apostle, officiated as the
instructor of many, whose sons and whose daugh-
ters we may now recognize around us, as the found-
ers of families and the pillars and ornaments of
society. Thousands of youth, in his day and gen-
eration, have been taken from the paternal roof, and
given back to their parents and their country, with
a discipline and a cultivation worthy of both. They
have gone out into the four quarters of the world;
they may be found scattered through all the ranks
of society, in all the arts and occupations of life,
and in all the liberal professions, which they live
to dignify and adorn. Better than the most suc-
cessful candidate for popular favor—better than he
for whom we erect triumphal arches, and whose
path we strew with garlands, has he merited the
pride title of Benefactor of his country! But what
is his reward? Throughout life he has struggled
with embarrassment and want; and, forced at last,
by the infirmities of three score and ten years, from
his profession, he lingers out, in an obscure part
of your city, a stunted and companionless old age,
with no consolation for a life of unrequited toil,
but the reflection that it has been a useful life; de-
voted, with fidelity and singleness of purpose, to
the well-being of his country and his fellow-men.
Mark now the generosity—the justice, of a grate-
ful and discriminating public! This palsied and
infirm old man—this man who, more than states-
men or politicians, deserves to be honored with
monumental marble, and days of public festivity
and rejoicing, has come out to feel the warm light
of the sun, and to gaze once more upon those new
scenes which have arisen around him, and which
so mournfully remind him that he is becoming a
stranger in the midst of a new succession of men.
The young, the gay, and the fashionable, throng
past him, but unregarded, unnoticed, he totters on.
The men of business rush by him, and jostle him
as they go. Presently he hears a confusion of
mingled voices, and then cries and shouts rend
the air. Planting his staff before him, he stops; and,
as he raises his dimmed eyes, he discovers a hur-
rying and gathering crowd. He enquires the mean-
ing, from some passer-by; and learns that it is the
gala-day triumph of some political adventurer—
some heartless demagogue, who has obtained his
ascendency by feeding the passions and flattering
the vanity of the people.

—The Statesman of the day,
A pompous and slow-moving giant,
Some shout him, and some hang upon his ear
To gaze in his eyes and bask him. Maidens wave
Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy;
While others not so satisfied, unheeding
The gilded equipage and turning loose
His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.

Why! What hath charmed them? Hath he said
the State!
No. But he proposes its salvation! No.
Thus only do we waste the breath of praise,
And dedicate a tribute, in its use
And just direction, to a thing,
Doomed to the dust, or lodged already there."

Elegant Extract.
But the moral dignity of this office [that of the
teacher] appears, in the second place, in its power
and transforming agency upon individual
mind.—The work of the educator has been com-
pared to that of the sculptor, who carves out of
a beautiful statue from a shapeless block of marble.
The illustration was common among the ancients,
from whom it was borrowed and very happily used
by Addison; but I do not perceive that the subject
is enabled by the comparison. For, let the statue
be never so perfect,—let it be wrought by the hand
of a Phidias, or a Lysippus,—let it be shaped into
the most noble and beautiful proportions, and touch-
ed with the most exquisite finish,—the figure is yet
but a figure of stone,—hard, cold, lifeless. But
education does not simply excavate the mind from
its native quarry, and cast it into "the mould of
form." It works an entire change throughout the
whole intellectual and moral nature. It forms the
man anew. It elevates him into a loftier sphere of
being. It creates new senses of enjoyment,—new
desires, new hopes, new aspirations, and forms the
whole soul to a nobler and sublimer life. It is as
if the statue, while the artist was yet bending over
it with his chisel, should wax warm and start out
from the marble; and the breast should heave with
life, and the eye should burn with living fire, and
every joint should play smoothly in its socket, and
the blood should start on in its red and rapid course;
—even as if the Divinity had descended, and
breathed into this cold and senseless stone, the
breath of life, and the quickening spirit!—Bell's
Address.

The Cruelty of Idleness.
Idle men set a pernicious example—interrupt
the business of others—are always in the way—
lose all respect from the industrious—and accom-
plish more mischief than they ever repair. An
idle man ought never to be encouraged. He is
generally discontented himself, and is a burden to
others. The following story presents an idler in
his own disgusting aspect.—N. F. Evan.

THE MAN OF LEISURE.
The Man of Leisure called on Monday, to see
Miss Emma Roberts, a pretty blooming girl of
seventeen. Emma was clean-starching. Talk
about the trials of men! What have they to annoy
them in comparison with the mysteries of clean-
starching? alas, how seldom clear! Emma was
going on in the full tide of success, indulging
in the buoyant thoughts of her age; there was a soft
light about her eye, as she drew out the edge of a
fiche, or clapped it with her small hands, as they
felt the impulse of young hopes.

"I am sure Harry Bertram looked at this collar
last Sunday! I wonder if he liked it," thought she,
and a gentle sigh rustled the folds of the morning
robe on her bosom. Just then the door-bell sound-
ed, and the Man of Leisure walked into the sitting-
room, where Emma, with a nice establishment of
smoothing-irons, &c., had ensconced herself for
the morning.

"You won't mind a friend's looking in upon
you," said Mr. Inklin with an at-home air.
Emma glanced, loosened the strings of her
apron, gave a blush at her starched fingers, and
saying, "take a seat, sir," suspended her work
with the grace of natural politeness. In the mean-
while, the starch grew cold, and the irons were
over-heated. Emma was not loquacious, and the
dead pauses were neither few nor far between—
Emma, rendered desperate, renewed her opera-
tions; but with diminished ardor; her clapping
was feeble as the applause to an unpopular actor;
she burnt her fingers, her face became flushed,
and by the time the Man of Leisure had sited out
an hour, a grey hue, and an indelible smudge, dis-
figured Henry Bertram's collar.

Mr. Inklin soon called again, and met Harry
Bertram. It was no influence of coquetry, but
Emma rallied her powers and talked more to Mr.
Inklin than to Harry, a modest youth, thrown
somewhat into the shade by the veteran visitor,
who outstayed him. Harry, who was not a man
of leisure, could not call for several days; when
he did, Mr. Inklin had "dropped in" before him,
and was twirling his watch-key with his cold wan-
dering eyes and everlasting affirmatives. Emma
sawed industriously, and her dark lashes conceal-
ed her eyes. Her cheeks were beautifully flushed,
but for whom? Mr. Inklin toyed with her work-
box without seeming to know that he was touching
what Harry thought a shrine.

Harry looked a little fierce, and bade good night
abruptly. Emma raised her soft eyes with a look
that ought to have detained a reasonable man, but
he was prepossessed, and the kind glance was lost.
Emma wished Mr. Inklin at the bottom of the sea,
but there he sat looking privileged because he was
a man of leisure.

The fastening of the windows reminded him
that it was time to go, for he did not limit his even-
ing calls to an hour. Emma went to her bedroom.
She was just ready to cry, but a glance at her mir-
ror showed such bright cheeks that the tears were
stopped, and she felt in a passion. She tied her
nightcap into a hard knot and broke the string in
a pet.

"Harry Bertram is a fool," said she, "to let that
stick of a man keep him from me. I wish I could
change places with him!" and sitting down on a
low seat, she trotted her feet and heaved some deep
sighs.

The Man of Leisure "just called in" twice a
week for three months. Report was busy; Harry's
pride was roused; he offered himself to another
pretty girl, and was accepted. Emma's bright
cheek faded, her step grew slow, and her voice
was no longer to be heard in his gay carol from
stair to stair. She was ever talkative, but now she
was sad. Mr. Inklin continued to "drop in," his
heart was a little love-touched, but then there was
time enough. One evening he came with a look
of news.

"I have brought you a bit of Harry Bertram's
wedding-cake," said he to Emma.
Emma turned pale, then red, and burst into
tears. The Man of Leisure was concerned.—
Emma looked very pretty as she struggled with
her feelings, while the tears dried away; and he
offered her his heart and hand.

"I would sooner lie down in my grave than
marry you," said the gentle Emma, in a voice so
loud that Mr. Inklin started, and rushing to her
own apartment, the china rang in the closet as she
slammed the door. Mr. Inklin was astonished.
—Poor Emma covered up her heart and smiled
again; but she never married, nor ever destroyed
a little flower that Harry Bertram gave her when
it was right to love and hope. The Man of Lei-
sure bore her refusal with philosophy, and con-
tinued to "drop in" as usual.

"FIRST PORE, THEN PEACEABLE."—The king-
dom of God, as we have seen, is righteousness,
first. Then it is peace and joy. "The wisdom
that is from above is first pure; then it is peace-
able, gentle, easy to be entreated, and full of mer-
cy and good fruits." But the wisdom that is from
above knows nothing of peace where purity is not.
Where she sees unrighteousness and wrong
—with all her gentleness, she is as unbending as
the everlasting hills. Right is as preceptory
in her exactions as wrong can ever be in his. In
truth, wrong finds his only safety in his flexibility
—his tortuous windings. Right will not recede

from her ground, for she cannot. The only
weapon in which she delights is the sword of
truth, which is the Word of God. Where she is
permitted to wield that, with the freedom that is
her birthright, and with the divine energy with
which a righteous God has clothed her, she will
trust to that for all her conquests in the world;
and she asks no more than that in establishing her-
self and the kingdom of God in the world. But
when she is forbidden to lift up her voice in the
ears of the children of men, and that whenever
wherever she please, she falls down dead—for her
life is in her voice,—and with her dies peace, as
dies the branch when the trunk from which it
shoots is cut down; and then follow freedom,
order, righteous law, and all that law guards, or
man loves, or lives for, on earth.

O, that, as a people, we may have known, even
we, the things that belong to our peace before they
shall be hid from our eyes.—Pierpont.

ANOTHER BREACH OF NATIONAL HONOR.—The
Cherokee deputation who proceeded to Florida
by order of the war department to mediate be-
tween the Seminoles and the United States, have
returned to Washington city, having entirely failed
in their mission. The principal chief, Micanopy,
and twelve other chiefs, and a number of war-
riors having come in under the Cherokee flag of
truce to the headquarters at Fort Mellon, were
seized as prisoners of war, and sent forthwith to
St Augustine! It is said these Indians, thus
treacherously seized in violation of every principle
of honor, have been threatened with death in the
event of the blood of the whites being shed in
battle with the Indians yet in the field! The Che-
rokee delegation have protested against this viola-
tion of their flag of truce, and have demanded that
the prisoners be at once set at liberty. The dele-
gation may consider themselves fortunate if they
escape to their homes in Georgia, particularly as
just now that state is disposed to assert a claim to
their lands.

A TALL MONSTER.—The remains of the tallest
specimen of the mammoth species which we have
ever heard of, are described in a letter to the editor
of the Scioto Gazette, written by Mr. James,
a member elect of the Ohio Legislature. Mr. James
states that Messrs Briggs and Foster, who are en-
gaged in the geological survey of Jackson county,
Ohio, have discovered the fossil bones of an animal
of the most astonishing magnitude. A tusk
measured 10 feet 9 inches in length and 23 inches
in circumference in the largest part, and weighed
when taken from the earth 180 pounds. The largest
tooth weighs 80 pounds 4 ounces; the other
bones are of corresponding proportion. Whence
came he, and whither have his kindred gone?

THE WOOL OF THE NORTH AND THE COTTON OF
THE SOUTH.—The cotton growers of the south ap-
pear to believe that the prosperity of the country
and almost its very existence, depend upon the
cotton crop; and that there is hardly anything else
of any value raised in the country. What will they
think when they are told by competent judges,
that the clip of wool in the Northern States,—
so inconsiderable an item in the product of the
free labor of the north, that the producers hold the
whole of the last year's clip, (in consequence of
the decline in price), without any anxiety to sell,
is estimated to be nearly if not quite equal to the
entire cotton crop of the United States; that this
mere item in the produce of the north, embraces a
capital of sixty millions of dollars in sheep, and
one hundred and fifty millions in pasture lands,
by a valuation not half so extravagant as that of the
Southerners in their estimate of the value of cap-
ital employed in cotton growing.—Newburyport H.

London is the largest and richest city in the world,
occupying a surface of thirty-two square miles,
thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and
five stories high; it contained in 1831 a population
of 1,471,941. It consists of London city, West-
minster city, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Ham-
lets, Southwark, and Lambeth districts. In 1834
there entered the port of London 3,738 British
ships, 1,280 foreign ships; 2,690 were registered
as belonging to it in 1832, with 32,786 seamen.—
The London Docks cover twenty acres. The two
West India Docks cover fifty-one acres. St. Kath-
arine's Dock covers twenty-four acres. There are
generally about 5,000 vessels and 3,000 boats in
the river, employing 8,000 watermen and 4,000
labourers. London pays about one-third of the
window duty. In England the number of houses
assessed are about 120,000, rated at upwards of five
millions sterling; about one-third are not assessed.
The house rental is probably seven or eight mil-
lions, including taverns, hotels, and public-houses.
—The retailers of spirits and beer are upwards of
10,000; while the dealers in the staff of life are
somewhere about a fourth of this number. Num-
bering all the courts, alleys, streets, lanes, squares,
places, and rows, they amount to upwards of 10,000;
and on account of their extreme points, no individ-
ual could pass through them in the space of one
whole year.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S fun is altogether peculiar
to him, and to the full as characteristic of the phys-
ical as of the intellectual constitution of the man,
being the result of high animal spirits, and ever
teeming fancy, and a rude, rough, frolicsome con-
sciousness of power. A joke flies from him like
a cork from a heated bottle of champagne, or
bounds off like a ball from a cricket-bat in the hands
of a player like himself, and is pretty rarely as
difficult to stop. He was one day engaged in
vehement discussion as to the Generalship of Na-
polen and the Duke of Wellington—"You will al-
low, at all events," urged his antagonist, "that Na-
polen surprised the Duke at Waterloo?" "Aye,"
exclaimed the Professor, "but didn't the Duke
astonish him?" The half-gay, thoroughly in-
earnest manner with which the retort was given,
made it irresistible at the moment—but things of
this kind are comparatively tame at second hand,
and it is difficult to induce his friends or family to
reproduce them. "What on earth," he once broke
out in our hearing, after vainly appealing to the
memory of the circle—"what on earth is the use of a
man's having half-a-dozen daughters, if they won't
remember his jokes!"—Quarterly Review.

SARCASTIC.—A London paper, with great ju-
stice, ridicules the anti-republican fondness of
Americans for splendid titles. Of the American
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, it
says:

"Of thirty-three Vice Presidents, after the Hon.
Stephen Van Rensselaer, President, four bear the
title of 'excellency'; two are 'right reverends';
one a 'general'; and twenty-three 'honorable.'
There is only one D. D., one M. D., and one
plain esquire in the whole list; which therefore
pretty well betitles for a land of republican equal-
ity."

OHIO LEGISLATURE OF 37 AND 38.—The mem-
bers of this session are classed as follows: 52 Far-
mers, 27 Lawyers, 5 Merchants, 3 Printers, 11
Ironmasters, 1 Joiner and Carpenter, 1 Tinner,
1 Gunsmith, 1 Plasterer, 1 Whitesmith, 1 Copper-
smith, 2 Millers, 1 Surveyor, 3 Mechanics, 9 Physi-
cians, and 1 Pill Pedlar. 18 are Buckeyes, na-
tives of Ohio; and 4 are of European birth.

At Smyrna, in Asia Minor, on the 6th of April,
1837, Mr. Eleutherius Mengous.—As his only son,
Mr. Peter Mengous, if alive, is probably in some
part of America, and his widowed mother desires
his return, the editors of the different newspapers
are respectfully requested to give this one or more
insertions in their columns, and in so doing will
confer a particular favor on Jonas King.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
C. DONALDSON & CO.
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE &
CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.
No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.
N. B.—A large assortment of the above goods kept con-
stantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and
Retail on the most favorable terms. 48—If.

SUGAR BEET SEED.
3 Hds. of fresh Sugar Beet Seed of the most approved
kind and latest importation from France.
Price One Dollar per lb.
C. DONALDSON & CO.
No. 16, Main street, Cincinnati. 48—If.

ALMANACS.
Notice has already been given in the Philanthropist, that
the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1838 may be had at this
Office. Comparatively few orders for them have been sent
in. Why is this? We suppose it is because the value of
them is not known. We would, therefore, just say to our
friends, that facts more thrilling, and matter better calcu-
lated to awaken an interest in behalf of the oppressed can hardly
be found. Many will take an Almanac, who will not
read a publication on this subject. It is hoped that those
who wish to aid the cause in this way will forward their
orders without delay, as the season is far advanced, and the
country will soon be supplied with those of another kind.
Price \$4 per 100; 50 cts. per dozen; 6 cts. single.
Direct O. A. S. Office, Cincinnati.

COOPER'S WARE MANUFACTORY.
400 Barrel and Staff Churns,
200 Nestle Tubs,
100 down Wash Boards,
1000 Wooden Bowls,
Also—Measures, Baskets, &c.
The subscribers having now a good and extensive stock
of the above articles of their manufacture on hand, offer to
sell any quantity on time for good City paper.

Tar, Hops, Brooms, Manila Mats.
100 Kegs Tar,
30 Bales Hops,
50 doz. Brooms,
30 dozen Manila Mats, superior article, with Groc-
eries of every variety, Wholesale and Retail.
Main, between 5th & 6th streets, Cincinnati. 48—If.

MILES' TOMATO MEDICINE.
The unparalleled success, which has attended the admin-
istration of this medicine, induces its friends to believe
that the cause of HUMORAL DISEASES, that its virtues
should be speedily made known in all parts of this Con-
tinent. The proprietors judge from letters daily received from
physicians and the most intelligent citizens of various sec-
tions of our country, that no article, made known in the an-
tiquary, has so given such universal satisfaction, sustained so
perfectly the assent of its advocates, and so rapidly gained popular favor.

The proprietors, on its introduction, took special pains to
place it in the hands of the most intelligent and respect-
able classes of community, and were guarded and cautious
in their recommendations of its medical virtues. They are
now satisfied, that it possesses virtues that cannot be as-
cribed to any other single medicine.

It is no new theory, that a large proportion of the diseases
of America, and especially of the West and South, arise
from bilious derangement of some kind. Consequently, that
medicine must be used, which will remove this cause and
restore a healthy action of the bilious organs. The Tomato
medicine is certain to produce this effect, when taken in
proper season. Hence its superior efficacy and great suc-
cess in bilious fevers, liver affections, dyspepsia, diseases
of the stomach and bowels, and headache; and, when taken
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